

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1882

LAND PATENTS.

Amongst the many grievances under which the people of Prince Albert have labored for years past, there is none greater, than the delay on the part of the Government in granting patents to those settlers who have long ago conformed to the requirements of the Dominion Land regulations, and have qualified themselves to obtain patents from the Crown, of lands upon which they have settled, and which they have cultivated, and yet to which, up to this time they have received no valid or legal title. This is a matter of the most vital importance to every settler in Prince Albert, and one which should be settled without further delay. It seems almost incredible to an outsider that the present state of affairs should have been allowed to exist for so long a time, and it speaks well for the forbearance of the Prince Albert people that their just discontent has been confined to remonstrance and frequent memorializing of the Dominion Government.

For the information of those who are not posted on the subject, we may briefly state the present position of the land question. In the first place, there has not been a single patent granted by the Crown of any lands settled upon, in the whole of the North West. Consequently although transfers of land have been and are, constantly being made every day, no legal title whatever can be given, and owing to the number of parties into whose hands property has passed there are grounds for apprehension that numerous complications as regards titles will arise. During the last four years there has been a resident Dominion Land agent in Prince Albert, but his hands were tied during the first three years of his residence, in as much as he had no instructions to receive entries for land, and consequently none were made, except during the last year or so. Now under the existing land regulations, no person is entitled to receive a patent until three years after he has made his entry, but therefore, a bona fide settler, although he has actually been in occupation of, and has cultivated his lands, as in some instances is the case for over ten years, would have to wait two or three more years for his patent. This would be a manifest injustice, and the remedy would be to have an act of the Dominion Parliament passed confirming in their letters, all bona fide settlers who have been in actual occupation of their lands for three years and over. Again, many persons have settled upon lands as homesteads and pre-emptors, before they had been actually surveyed, now a subsequent survey has proved that in many instances they have taken up odd numbered sections for which, according to existing regulations they could be called upon to pay at the rate of \$2 an acre, whilst at the time they settled upon them the regulation price was \$1. It does not seem fair or just that they should be obliged to do this, and they should be allowed in all equity and justice, to purchase at the rate the lands were selling at when they settled upon them. The people of Prince Albert will insist upon and nothing short of it will satisfy them. Some time ago it was rumored that the Government were going to appoint a commission to take evidence and report on the subject of the land question in the North West Territories. We should greatly recommend that this should be at once, so that the whole

of this very important subject should be investigated by competent persons and the government be placed in the possession of such information as would enable them to deal intelligently with the question, at the next session of the Dominion Parliament. In our next issue we will endeavor to publish a memorial to the Dominion on the subject which was presented to the Dominion Government last spring.

INDUSTRIES.

There is nothing so conducive to the prosperity and material advancement of a town as the establishment of good paying manufactures. There are several of these branches of industries which might be advantageously worked in Prince Albert, and with comparatively small capital. For instance, a paper mill, (one we understand has recently been established in the flourishing town of Portage la Paire) we have great natural advantages in Prince Albert for the successful running of such a mill, plenty of poplar wood which makes the best pulp, and straw, there should be no difficulty in making such a mill a paying concern. Then a good furniture factory would be sure to pay, and there is plenty of suitable lumber for that. A biscuit factory would also prove a paying speculation; as regards brick-making, we have already one establishment which has been in operation for some time, and in our last issue we noticed the intention of Mr. Waldo to prosecute brick making on a large scale in the spring, he having six brick making machines on the way up. We may state that bricklayers and plasterers will find ample employment, at remunerative wages, in this place during the coming season. There is plenty of room here for carpenters and painters, and in fact good mechanics of all kinds will always earn good wages in Prince Albert. Amongst the manufactures and other enterprises, of different kinds, already established here, and all of which are doing well, we may mention the Prince Albert Planing Mills and Sash and Door Factory of Goodfellow Bros., who expect their steam machinery shortly, when they will largely extend their operations. Our good little town can also boast of three blacksmiths, one of whom also makes carriages and waggon, two watchmakers and jewellers, a tinmith, and two bakeries, three livery stable keepers, one of whom Loucks & Slater has also established a feed stable where horses can be boarded at reasonable rates, one if not two milliners, to delight the hearts, and adorn the persons, of the feminine population of Prince Albert. We have also a boot and shoe store and about twenty-five shops and stores of various kinds, including dry goods, groceries, provisions and general merchandise, several of them new. There are several other industries which might be profitably established and worked here. Notably, an iron foundry and machine shops for the manufacture and repair of stoves, agricultural implements, mill and other machinery, boilers, &c., would pay well, even if the iron ore, pending the discovery of our own, of which there is plenty about, has to be imported, the coal can be got on the banks of the North Saskatchewan. A cheese factory should also be established here and would no doubt be remunerative. Amongst the other needs of the place we may also mention, suitable hay scales which are much wanted.

Another matter of great importance and which requires immediate attention, is the formation of a fire company, supplied with buckets and

ladders, pending the importation of a fire engine, which, now that the town is so rapidly increasing in size, should be procured without delay. Our householders must remember that without these requisites, it will be impossible to obtain any insurance on their houses. Another requisite for business men is the introduction of the telephone, which in a struggling place like Prince Albert is an absolute necessity. Additional first class hotel accommodation is also very much needed in Prince Albert. The existing boarding houses, some of which are very comfortable, are all filled to overflowing, and when the influx of visitors, speculators and others, takes place in the spring, which will be sure to be case, there will really be no place for the stranger or the wayfarer, to put his head, or his feet for that matter. As Col. Sellers would say, "there's millions in it." Who is going to make them? We shall refer to this subject again in a future number.

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian congregation was held on the 6th inst., and considering the stormy condition of the weather, the attendance was large. Rev. J. Stieright, B.A. missionary in charge, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. Knowles was appointed secretary. The treasurer, Mr. T. Powers, read his report for the past year, which showed ample funds to meet the current expenses for the year. The report was unanimously adopted. The following were elected as a managing committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Mackenzie, MacArthur, Powers, Carter, Col. Sprad and Dr. Stackhouse. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the managing committee canvass for subscriptions sufficient to warrant an application to the Manitoba Presbytery for the erection of Prince Albert congregation into a charge separated from the outside stations.

The following resolutions, in aid of the disposal of the proceeds of the mission property were moved by Mr. James MacArthur and seconded by T. Powers and unanimously carried, that an institution for higher education under the control of the Presbyterian Church in the North West Territories would greatly conduce to the welfare of the community, and the influence of the denomination: That Prince Albert from its position midway between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains is an advantageous centre for such an institution: That the Presbyterian Mission from its commencement, as much a mission to white and half-breed settlers as to Cree, is now completely merged in Home Mission work: That until within a short time ago the whole membership of the church in the Territories was on the Communion Roll, Prince Albert: That the church property here derives its value altogether from the influx of white settlers: That this meeting deems it both reasonable and equitable that the proceeds thereof be spent in the place in educational work: That should the Foreign Mission Committee see fit to recommend to the General Assembly such a disposal, this meeting representing the Presbyterian Church pledges itself to provide a building suited for academic purposes at a cost not exceeding \$5,000, and to employ every effort to increase the endowment: That the secretary be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee as soon as possible.

Subsequently the new managing committee held their first meeting when Mr. T. Powers was elected chairman, Dr. Stackhouse secretary, and Mr. J. MacArthur treasurer, for the ensuing year, and also other business of importance was transacted.

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Of the Finest Brands always on hand.

JOHN WYMESKIRCH. - PROP.

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Boots and Shoes,

Clothing,

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Stationery,

Watches, Clocks,

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We beg to inform the

Public that we have

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TO

OUR NEW STORE,

Next to the Banking House

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COPPER-PLATING BATH.

Two years ago, at a mine operated by William Utter, at Camp Seco, near Milton, Cal., water came in and work stopped. To keep the large, iron bound and iron balled bucket used to hoist rock from drying up and falling to pieces it was let down into the water. Next season, when it was drawn up, lo, a miracle! It was copper bound and copper balled. From this has sprung quite an industry, and the mine has been extending itself from ore water ever since. The water contains an acid which has the property of taking into solution the particles of iron thrust into it, and it has also copper in solution which is let go, particle by particle, as the iron is picked up. It is a simple chemical exchange, and this mine may make another profit still if it will get another chemical into the water which as a black flood, the water carries down into the Stanislaus River. The copper industry consists in taking bundles of scrap-iron and old tin to the mine, where it is thrust into vats of water caught in, in which the metals are soon changed to copper, the residue of the iron taking the form of a black stream, and flowing away. To make sure of making the water swap all its copper for iron, which it is glad to do without boot, one vat is placed below another down the bank to the river, and when the water escapes it has eaten its fill of iron and left pay for its meal in genuine copper. — *Stockton Mail.*

LIFE IN THE EAST.

How the Gekwar of Buroda Enjoyed himself.

Once upon the throne of Buroda, Mulhar Rao seemed determined to make up for the miseries he had endured in goal. Surrounding himself with courtiers and parasites, he abandoned himself to a life of appalling licentiousness. The State jewels, which lay in the dark stone vaults of his palace, were constantly worn by him in public. His person glittered with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, among which was the famous Brazilian stone known as the "star of the South," valued at half a million dollars. He filled his zenana with women drawn from all classes, and such was the recklessness he displayed that he thought nothing of ordering his orderlies to seize any woman he took a fancy to while driving through the streets. Fathers became afraid to trust their daughters in the streets; the bands kept their wives under lock and key. At a short distance from the city there is a race course, in the centre of which stands a circle of tall palms. Mulhar Rao loved to drive out to this circle of tall palms, accompanied by a bevy of dancing women. At a signal his followers would surround the trees with a silk curtain extending to a height of a dozen feet from the ground. Then the women were driven into the enclosure, and the screams of laughter, the delighted shrieks of men, the skill cries of women, told the passers-by that his Highness—the Gekwar and his parasites, were celebrating a saturnalia compared with which the mysteries of Eleusis must have been flat, stale and unprofitable. — *New York Herald.*

NEWSPAPER WORK.

A few years ago the newspaper profession was looked down upon as nothing but a Greenwich for the wrecks and cripples of other professions. A reporter was the very acme of social degradation. Now, however, it is different. Every one of the young men who have just left some alma mater believes that he can write, and that he has but to offer his services to be installed in some responsible position. How many are disappointed the walls of a newspaper office could relate were they able to speak. Newspaper work is not a matter of writing, but of putting in many facts, and as much of them as is possible, in the briefest possible space. It takes a young man fresh from college a long time to find that out, and until that knowledge is obtained they have to suffer many a pang while seeing an editor's blue pencil making and having with their elegant periods, nice illustrations and wondrous introductions. It is a man has not instinctively got an eye for news and the faculty of getting it expeditiously, he may "polish the sidewalk" for a lifetime and yet be no nearer the goal he started out to reach. The most remarkable thing, however, is the number of women who crowd into the profession of journalism by sheer persistency. Once a woman buys aside her natural reserve, she becomes more pushing and irrepressible than a drummer, and thus many succeed in actually forcing themselves into positions. As a rule, they make good newspaper writers in certain departments. A few of them are in

terviewers, and as such they have succeeded better than most men. But equally, as a rule, women make bad news-writers. They are prolix, and the natural female inclination for postscripts follows them throughout. Besides, they are generally awkward personages to have in an office. They are apt to be exacting and constantly claim privileges on the strength of the deference due a lady from a gentleman. City editors often find them the bane of their lives, and to male reporters there are twenty unpopular to one popular female scribe.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School has been re-organized with six teachers. Mr. I. C. Mackenzie, superintendant. The children collected \$84 for the purchase of books and Sabbath School requisites.

J. L. JOHNSON & CO.,

DEALER IN

**Hardware,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass, etc**

**PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.
GEO. D. NORTHGRAVES,**

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

AT T. N. Campbell's New Store

A LARGE STOCK OF

Watches,

Clocks and

Jewellery

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Repairs Promptly attended to.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 14th July, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.
On the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and under the provisions of the first section of the Act passed in the second year of the Parliament of Canada held in the 4th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter six, entitled and intitled "An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1860."

His Excellency, by and with the consent of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be and the same are hereby made and adopted:—
"No land, or irregular band of Indians, or no Indian of any band or irregular band in the North-West Territories may, without the consent in writing of the Indian Agent for the locality, sell, barter, exchange, or give to any person or persons whomsoever, any grain or root crops or any other produce grown on any reserve in the North-West Territories, or on any part of such reserve; and any such sale, barter, exchange or gift shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same be made in accordance with the regulations and regulations hereby prescribed; and any such grain or root crops or other produce unlawfully in the possession of any person or persons shall be liable to be seized and taken possession of by any person acting under the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General, or of the Indian Agent, or of the Superintendent-General, or any other or person therein by him authorized to do so."

J. O. COFFE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

At Ottawa, Victoria, chapter seventeen, being "An Act to amend the Indian Act, 1860, sections two and three, it is provided that

"2. Any person who buys or otherwise acquires from any such Indian, or band or irregular band of Indians, contrary to any provisions or regulations made by the Governor in Council under this Act, is guilty of an offence, and is punishable, upon summary conviction, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, in a penitentiary, or by both fine and imprisonment."
"If any such grain, or root crops, or other produce as aforesaid be unlawfully in the possession of any person, within the intent and meaning of this Act, and of any regulations or regulations made by the Governor in Council under this Act, any person acting under the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent-General, may, with such assistance in that behalf as he may think necessary, seize and take possession of such grain, or root crops, or other produce, and he shall do so with the Superintendent-General, or any other or person therein by him authorized, may do so."

E. DEWANEY,
Indian Commissioner, Manitoba and North-West Territories.

MEDICAL HALL

T. E. JACKSON.

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Drugs, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, etc.

Agent for Northrop & Lyman's Celebrated Specialties.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines carefully prepared.

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Dr. Porter's Building, West End.

PRINCE ALBERT BAKERY.

I beg to announce to my customers and the Public generally, thanking them for their patronage for the last ten months, and hoping that they will patronize me for the future, that I am prepared to give satisfaction and take orders at the shortest notice.
CONSTANTLY KEPT ON HAND

**BREAD,
CAKES,
PIES,**

And other things too numerous to mention.
All Orders promptly attended to, and charges moderate.
Highest cash price paid for Flour, Wheat, Butter, Eggs and Potatoes.

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Best in Prince Albert

150 PER 2-LB. LOAF.

Cakes and Pastry Made to Order.

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DOORS, SASH, & C.,

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Also estimates for building given, and plans furnished when required.

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JEWELLERY

IN THE MARKET.

Best Joseph Rogers & Sons'

CUTLERY!

AND A FINE LINE OF

SPOONS AND FORKS!

AT R. B. WAY'S.

Goods all warranted as represented.

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Special attention to repairing. Wedding rings made to order.

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Suits, Pants and Vests,

Overalls, Moccasins, Mitts,

Undershirts and Drawers,

AND A GENERAL LINE OF

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Brown's Brick Store, Prince Albert, N.W.T.

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Pianos to Suit the Climate of

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ALL MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL

AND FINISHED IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

FIRST PRIZE WHEREVER EXHIBITED

NEW PATENT BRIDGES.

Now being brought down by workmen employed in

their Manufacture.

APPLY AT

"The Times" Office,

PRINCE ALBERT

N. W. T.

AUTUMN.

Around the Year in Golden Glory Lies,
I love to wander through the woodlands
leaves.

In the soft light of an autumnal day,
When summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.
(Sarah Whitman.)

Autumn is a wealth of
Blown every way
(Christina G. Rossetti.)

Every season hath its pleasures—
Spring may boast her flowery prime,
Yet the vineyard's ruby treasures
Brighten autumn's sober time.
(Moore.)

Autumn
Into earth's lap does throw
Brown apples gay in a game of play
As the equinox tides blow.
(D. M. Milnes.)

The lands are lit
With all the autumn blaze of golden red,
And everywhere the purple asters nod
And bend and wave and lift.
(Helen Hunt.)

Greave, O ye autumn leaves!
Summer lies low;
The rose's trembling leaves will soon be shed,
For she that loved her so
Is dead.
And one to one her loving children go.
(Arlot de Trece.)

The melancholy days are come, the saddest
Of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and
meadows brown and scar.
(Bryant.)

All-cheering plenty, with her flowery crown,
Led yellow autumn, wreathed with nodding
corn.
(Burns.)

'Tis autumn the night's dark and gloomy,
With rain and tempest above.
(Heine.)

The autumn is old,
The leaves are flying;
He hath gathered up gold,
And now he is dying.
Old age, being sighing.
(Hood.)

The summer's throbbing chant is done,
And mute the coral anthem;
The birds have left the shivering pines
To fit among the treasured plumes
On the air with wailing plumes
And the love-sick orange blooms.
And then art here alone,
Sing little bird! the rest have flown.
(D. W. H. H.)

PATRICIA KEMBALL.

A NOVEL.

By E. Lynn Linton, author of "Little
Lotion of Kyril," "The True History
of Joshua Davidson," Etc.

CHAPTER II. CONTINUED.

"All right, I am ready," she answered;
and sat herself down on the opposite
bench, her hands folded on her lap, and
her attitude "attention."

He raised his eyes to her fondly. There
was nothing that pleased him more than
this ready, heartsome acquiescence which
was one of Patricia's characteristics.
There was no skulking about her. What
ever she might have in her hand she left it
that sunny smile on her face; fair face
always with that frank bloom in
her dark grey eyes, and that air
of almost soldierly attention in her up-
right supple figure, which gave the value
of meaning to please to all she did. She
was alive body and soul, heart and brain,
and even her silence was more active
than many people's words.

"Patricia," said Captain Kemball, "I
have found it."

"Yes, uncle," she repeated for the
third time. "What have you found?"

"What you want, my dear."

"Oh! But I did not know I wanted
anything," she said, with a pretty per-
plexity on her face.

"Yes you do, my dear," he answered
positively.

"Very well," she smiled. "If you
say so, I suppose I do; but I did not
know it. What is it?"

"A lady companion."

"A lady what?" said Patricia with
the air of one who has heard and has not
understood.

"A lady companion," repeated the
Captain gallantly sticking to his guns.
She was not going to be "nasty" surely
and for the first time in her life.

"What on earth can have put that
notion into your head, uncle?" asked Pa-
tricia in amazement. "What do I want
with a lady companion? She would be
horribly in my way—yours as well as
mine."

"As for mine," she said resignedly,
"I should not object to anything that
was for your good."

"There was no objection in this," he
thought this lady companion would be
horribly in his way; but he would
bear this cross as cheerfully as he had
borne that of his own perplexity to be
fore.

"But what do I want with a lady com-
panion at all?" reiterated his niece. "I
am very happy as I am; as happy as the
day is long; and I am sure we should
not get on better with a third person
in the house. Why, uncle dear, what a
funny idea!"

"But you will like it, Pat," he said.
"I am sure I should not," said Pa-
tricia; "and I cannot think why you
should say so. There would be nothing
to like in having a stranger always with
one. Fancy never being able to be alone
two selves again! Oh, uncle, how
horrid!" And here she asked again:
"Who can have put such an idea into
your head?"

"Providence," said the Captain grave-
ly.

And Patricia did not laugh.

"Very well, uncle dear," she answered
after a short pause. "You know
best of course. If you really think it
right that we should have a lady com-
panion here for my sake, we will get
one; but I hope you will be quite sure
it is the right thing to do before you
decide, because it will be difficult,
look at it how we will. You see the
house is so small, and the spare bedroom
wants furnishing, and we ought to have
a new carpet in the sitting-room; Sarah
and I have darned that old thing till we
can darn it no more. And we want some
new and warmer, and lots of things in
the kitchen, and a coal scowp; Sarah says
she scatters the small coals through the
holes in the old one. And the dinner
set is all chipped and half of it broken.
There is no need to tell me when we once be-
gin! And a lady companion is an aw-
fully expensive thing. I have heard; and,
of course though we can go on very well
as we are, she must have everything ship-
shape and nice when she comes. But you
know best, she repeated, cheerfully,
leaning forward and laying her hand on
his; and whatever you wish, you are
very sure I shall say yes, now you not
dear?"

"Good bless you! To be sure—I am, my
girl," answered the Captain warmly.
"And now that you tell me all this, I'll
look into my balance and think of it."

"Meanwhile, I must go and finish my
mending," said Patricia with a kind of
conscientious solemnity.

Needlework was about the most soler-
ing occupation she knew; it kept her
still and cool, so much time.
"Was that right, dear? That I say, Pat. I
did not like to know that things were waiting
in the house which we should be obliged
to have if the lady companion came. My
girl ought to be as well founded as any lady
companion that ever stopped. Eh? how
have you let things go so far a drift?
Have you had a cat, children?"

Patricia laughed. "No; our cat has
been time and wear," she answered.
"That's enough, too, Sarah says."

"Well, well, we'll see to it," he said,
adjusting his glass.

"Was that all you wanted with me,
dear?"

"Yes, for the present," said Captain
Kemball, his glass to his eye. "There's
a fine Prussian, Pat!" he cried. She'll
give those poor moonbeams some trouble
if ever she comes across them. Bad rail-
roads, those moonbeams. Lord! what a
fine ship!"

Patricia went over to him and looked
through the glass too.

"Yes, she's a beauty," she said as she
handed him back his telescope.

Then she kissed the top of the dear
bald head, as was her wont, and went
back to her own room, to darn her skirt.
But she sang merrily of the "Minster
Boy." A chord beside those of his own
harp was broken for to-day.

Presently her uncle called to her again.
He had come out of the porch and was
standing on the gravel walk, whence he
could see her as she sat by the window
sewing.

"I have it, my girl," he said in a
cheerful voice. This was his second Enka
with the house.

"Yes, uncle?" she answered looking
up, her bright face slightly flushed.

"I'll write to your aunt Hanley and
be guided by her advice."

For a few seconds Patricia did not
speak. She was apparently too much
occupied with a rebellious length of hair
that would fall over her face to be able
to give her full mind to Aunt Hanley;
but she soon cleared her eyes and said,
bravely enough if not quite, in her usual
key. "Do so, dear; you know best."
"I know you would say that," cried
Captain Kemball triumphantly. Bless
your dear innocent heart. I can read
you like a book! Always the same
steady discipline in the ship, and the old
uncle's command submitted to without a
murmur. If you knew how we old
folks prize this ready obedience! Pat!

"Well, I should be ungrateful else,"
said Patricia.

"And that would not be like you," he
said.

"I hope not," she answered gravely.

"Now, I'll go and write to your Aunt
Hanley," said the Captain. She'll un-
derstand this matter, and I do not."

On which he turned and went into the
house, and Patricia heard him knocking
things about downstairs, opening half a
dozen drawers for one, fighting over split
pens and dried-up ink, and making as
much noise and as many preparations
before setting down to write a letter of
a few lines to his sister as if he was get-
ting to board an enemy.

Now, Aunt Hanley was Patricia's one
standing dread in life. She was her
uncle's consequently her dearest father's
only sister; but since her marriage with
Jabez Hanley, the rich brewer of Mil-
town, and possessor of Abbey Holme,
which had relieved him from the necessity
of her further support, she had kept up
very little intercourse with her surviv-
ing brother. Both men had been ob-
jectionable persons, each in his own way,
to her mind. The one was a long-haired
artist who declined to join the Church
on conscientious (she called them uncon-
scientious) grounds; the other was a
sailor of democratic habits, with no man-
ners to speak of, and promotion out-
side of the bow of his ship.

Patricia's father, had Reginald, had
been successful in his questionable career,
and employed to paint the Queen and the Royal Family,
instead of being a wretched dreamer who
threw away his time over his ideas.
Ideas, indeed! as if a man could live by
ideas! or had Captain Robert not met
with that accident and so had gone on to
be an admiral and a K.C.B. like his
father before him, she would not have
minded so much; but an unsuccessful
painter and a shunted captain—they were
not of the sort of which, yet of very un-
settled day, and she declined handling
them save at a distance.

When Reginald died, twelve years ago,
she did certainly offer to take the pen-
sion little girl to her own childless home
and bring her up to ladylike habits and
womanly refinements. She would have
done her duty by her, had her offer been
accepted, and she would have liked her
the better the more entire her depend-
ence; but the Captain chose to take the
child himself, and Aunt Hanley had
been so little forgotten him. The plan had
distressed as well as disappointed her.
Men were doubtful creatures at the best,
in her opinion. As husbands, she held
theoretically by the doctrine of wifely
submission and obedience, as women often
do when the right whereof their rule is
of iron sharply pointed; but outside this
theoretical friendship, beyond doing all
the hard work of the world, that woman
my live softly and fare freely, taking
care of their house in a crowd, looking
after the luggage and the tickets at a
railway station, and managing the busi-
ness details of life, she did not see of
what good they were. When it came to
an old sea-captain with a wooden leg
and only his half-pay and pension, taking
charge of a little girl of six, and never a
lady in the establishment to see that her
hair was properly brushed, or that her
clothes were neatly tucked in and her
clothes nicely made, she was more dis-
gusted at the selfishness and home-help-
lessness of the sex than she had ever
before; and this was saying much.

This refusal to let her have Patricia
had not only offended her with her brother,
but had given her a distaste for the
girl herself. Though she had never seen
her since her cherubic days of short
frocks and scuttled legs, she was sure
that she had "grown up" undesirable
by theological necessity of her training; and
she did not care that Dora Drummond,
Mr. Hymley's young cousin whom she had
adopted in default of Patricia after her
brother's refusal, should have such ques-
tionable companionship.

"She must be dreadful," she used to
say when discussing her unknown niece
in family converse; and both Mr. Han-
ley and Dora used to say: "Dreadful in-
deed!" in concert.

Neither of these last-mentioned persons
wanted to see her become interested in
her niece. To Mr. Hanley the adoption
of his own cousin had been a matter of
pride and satisfaction; and such a cousin
too! fit to be a queen, he used to think.
And dear Dora, though not noticeably
jealous, had insisted on keeping her
standing intact, and did not desire a
rival. Hence instead of praise that
was impossible, for one knew if she
was worthily or not, but no word
of indulgent love was ever coupled with
Patricia's name at Abbey Holme, and the
idea of her was associated with a certain
tongue-darting disfavor that boded fruits in
the time to come, and made itself felt
even now in this at home.

Patricia had this same cause for the
sudden dismay that overcame her when
her uncle said he would write to Aunt
Hanley for her advice and be guided by
it. She knew by intuition that all the
advice they would have from Abbey
Holme would be hard and uncomfortable
so far as she was concerned; and who
knew? perhaps her uncle would adopt
it, whatever it might be, even if it hurt
himself to do so. He had his crochets
at times, and was not always in the same
humour; and his conscience had a trick
of self-torturing when he was not quite
well, which led him to acts of pain and
penance, happily of short duration if
severe while they lasted.

Right or wrong, however, this idea of
a lady companion had taken possession
of him, and with it the necessity of
consulting his sister Hanley in a matter
so purely out of his line. So acting on
the theory of the providential inspiration
of his thought, he wrote now on the in-
stant to Abbey Holme, at Miltown, as
has been said; and in doing so felt he
had washed his hands of all his respon-
sibility and all his difficulty.

CHAPTER III.

"WHAT WOULD YOU DO LOVE?"

This was the first break in Patricia's
life; a break as yet only potential, not
actual. But it brought her up with a
revolt, and as she herself would have
said, and made her reflect on her posi-
tion, for the first time seriously. For
the first time too, it opened the gate of
the future, and gave her a glimpse of the
possibilities lying within.

Her uncle's darling, to be sure, that
she knew she was; the light of his days,
the apple of his eye. He could no more
get on without her than the trees and
the flowers in the garden could live with-
out the sun. She knew all this well
enough; but she always knew it with more
or less consciousness from the time when
she was brought to the cottage in her
little black frock, with her doll in her
arms, and Uncle Robert, whose name
was associated in her childish mind with
perennial sugarplums and almost the only
toys she ever had, had taken her on his
knees and had kissed her and her doll
too, and had told her with a husky voice
that he would be her father now, and
that she was to be a good girl and say her
prayers, and never do anything behind
back; she was afraid of all the world
except—

From that time she had taken her
place and had rooted. And she had been
happy; who indeed, happier? It had
been just the life that had suited best
her physical temperament and her moral
nature. She was nothing of a dreamer,
nor yet of a realist; she was contented
with things as they were; things she
could touch and understand without going
to their roots or questioning them
causally. She liked to know that she was
doing right, but she did not care to
analyse her own sensations, nor to under-
stand exactly where her right might have
brodden into wrong. Certainly she
was not over well educated nor yet in-
tellectually inclined. Hitherto she had
not cared greatly for reading, save his-
tory, which was true and therefore fas-
cinating enough; and her uncle had not
made her read much beside the Bible and
Shakespeare, which last he had knowled-
ged on his own account with a broad pen
and very thick ink. But on the other
hand she had had a good deal of natural
history, and what she knew of life was by
the village dramas acted before her eyes,
not by theories thought out by others.

As yet she had more conscience than con-
scientiousness, and a moral sense keener than
her intellectual perceptions. Her physical life,
too, suited her as exactly as the rest. Two-thirds of it was
passed in the open air, chiefly in strong
exercise; and her home occupations were
for the most part active—outside her
needlework and her evening bagginess
men with her uncle. Her health was
perfect, and her strength greater than the
strength of most women, save such as
work in the fields or the like. And she
loved to use it. And as happily, for her,
her uncle did not think it part of the
eternal rule of right that women should
be defrauded of their inheritance of health
and development, she did use it, and to
good purpose. Thus it was that she
never knew what it was to be sick or
sorry, depressed or doubtful, out of heart
or out of temper, or at cross purposes
with life or with one's self.

But with all this fullness of joy in the
present her future was not assured. Her
uncle was an old man, and she had no
claims on him, if money privileges new.
If anything happened, she would be re-
sponsible for her own future. The time
to come, and made itself felt even now
in this at home.

at the instant what could happen
so that she had to turn out into the world,
what could she do whereby to gain her
own bread? Absolutely nothing, unless
her physical strength might turn to some
account; and how could it? Women
were wanted for fingers, not muscles;
clever hands, not powerful hands. If
ever that day of need came, of all girls
living, she so rich in life's best wealth
now, would be the most to be despised
then. It came to her with a shock, a
blow. She almost started as she saw the
truth of her position, and felt herself the
moment degraded by her ignorance
her uselessness, anywhere but where she
was.

As she sat by the window, her work
fallen from her hands, her eyes fixed on
the sea that stretched from the familiar
shore far away into the unknown, so like
her own life, as so like all life; she
tried to reason. It not fairly and to con-
vince herself that the dear old man's in-
stinct was right. She had been happy
and she had been well loved, as also she
had loved. She was strong and not
afraid; and she knew a few things that
were of use in their way, and had been of
great use hitherto. But she wanted more.
She wanted the power of self-help if she
needed it; she wanted more education
and to be made more like other women;
and she wanted to be taught how to
make money in the time to come when
there would be no one to give it to her.
For must not that time come in the or-
dinary course of things? However far
off—and until now, when she was hold-
ing this innocent parliament with herself
she had never even foreseen either the
time or the fact—it was it not to be ex-
pected that her dear uncle should die before
her? And if he did, she would be left
actually penniless. He had nothing but
his half-pay and pension; and he had
not saved, if he was so fit to do. He had
told her, many a time, and how could
she wish him to move when distress was
about, and the poor women and destitute
women and children had to be fed and
clothed in the hard winters of bad fishing
years? Perhaps that was what he was
thinking of now, the real reason for this
new idea of his about his niece's ad-
vice and the lady companion. He was
thinking of what would be left for her
in the future when he should no longer
be her dear, good, useful uncle!

And she had shrank from the proposition
which he evoked from her. Ah, she
would be so glad to think that! The world
showed her that she was sorry she was
born so cowardly, and that she was ready
to do all, except all, for her good. She
grieved she would be when she was alone
in the world to regret her helplessness.
When she was alone, when she was alone
dear had gone for ever!

Like a picture, before her she
suddenly realised the loss of her dear
father, and saw him lying there dead,
and going for ever from her. It was
terrible, she felt as if she could not live
without him. With a kind of startled cry
she put up her hands to her face, and
looked into her hands with a strange and
bitter pain.

If her uncle had seen her at this moment
he would have thought she was
crying because of the lady companion,
which would have made him more deter-
mined than before; and he would have
thought her temper had "melted away,"
though that was not her way; and he
would have been worried and annoyed.

No one, however, did see her, and she
remained alone, her heart torn and
filled with her own thoughts, and she
was alone in the world to regret her helplessness.

Being alone in the world to regret her helplessness
of her life.

"Crying never did any one any good,"
she said to herself. "And I had
better make my dear uncle happy while
he lives, than sit here and sob over his
death, which would make him unhappy,
and will not be till I am an old woman.
And I will not vex him any more about
this lady companion who is to come. I
don't like the idea and I don't want her
for pleasure; but it is my duty to be
obedient, and I dare say she will teach
me a lot of things I ought to know. Oh,
I dare say it will be all right—only I
hope she will not be like Miss Pritchard,
who always looks as if she had been eat-
ing green gooseberries. Perhaps she will
be a darling. Why not? There are
more good people in the world than bad,
and why should she not be one of them?
But if Aunt Hanley chooses her, well, it
must be she. All the same, and at the
rate I will try to love her and to make
her happy."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Winning merchants will find that the
best way to reach the peak of the North
West is to follow the Tropic.

LADIES COLUMN.

Fashions for Autumn.

The beauty and cost of the new fabrics compel a resort to styles which display their splendors and at the same time present a plainer surface. Thus, instead of the much trimmed skirt of plain silk, wool, or satin, we have a perfectly plain skirt formed of a rich figured material and edged with a thick triple ruching. The overdress may be a pattered pelon also drawn away from the front but extended and draped at the back. Or it may be a coat with tails and a vest, the latter affording abundant opportunities for contrast or ornamentation. The vest is a revival of the season, and in connection with the dress coat or frock coat gives a semi-masculine touch which is, however, softened by the full square "Abbe" ties of lace at the throat, and also by the varied color and ornamentation of the garments. The dress coat is short in front; the frock coat long and straight and accompanied by the deep square vest—what is known as the Louis XIV. vest.

These styles are not new but they are the renewals of different periods, and have the effect of novelty to those who have not made their acquaintance before.

A very becoming accessory to dinner dresses is the full vest, *gilette*, or plastron, pleated or gathered. This often extends from the throat below the waist, forming a full chemise-like above and a sagging puff below. The Boston strap belt or buckle which holds it across the front. This puff may be repeated in the front of the skirt above a broad band of embroidery, lace, or rich figured or painted satin. Or the band of satin may be plain and enriched with a lace flounce. There are innumerable ways of using to good advantage even a small quantity of a very handsome piece of stuff, and one of the very best is as part of the tailer either above or below the center. This is the way hands of Turkish embroidery are used in conjunction with pounce and China crepe in *encre* shades.

There is a broad general distinction between the arrangement of combined fabrics for evening and day wear. Short dresses, as have remarked, usually show a figured front, often a plain draped back and plain bodice or bodice. Dinner and evening dresses on the contrary, when made of plain and figured stuff often show a skirt of the self color, shirred or enriched upon the front with painting or embroidery and an overdress in the Watteau style, and small train of flowered brocade in the striking colors and patterns which have appeared recently. Mrs. John Drew's dresses as "Mrs. Malaprop" at the Union Square theatre, tell the story of when these designs flourished, and with the exception of the height of the head-dresses which may possibly reappear with the jewels and the feathers during the present season, would serve as elegant models for the elegant dinner and evening dresses of to-day. Of three which she wears, the petticoat of one is blue with train of blue and rose red brocade; another brown satin, shirred and divided into puffs, with trained overdress of rich coppery brocade, with an effective design of wheat and daisies tied together upon it. The third, is pale mauve with front of mauve velvet, valencienne lace pattern and wattle overdress of magnificent brocade shaded in the ground color. Courage bouquet of jaspe and roses; and this red reappears in the painting upon the mauve satin fan. There is a red rose also at the side of the plume of lavender feathers which surmounts the powdered hair.

The very long trains, it is a comfort to see, are generally abandoned. At the Orville hall at the Academy of Music in Baltimore, where were many beautiful and new dresses, only one very long square train was observed, and this belonged to a white satin dress that was not new, and it looked old, shirred and out of place. The long square trains always were ungraceful and ineffectual, because they have no more connection with the rest of the skirt than the tail to a kite. Still the latter is supposed to have a use which justifies its existence—it is intended to "balance the kite," so that it will fly. The square tail at the end of a skirt has no reason whatever for its being. It is unbecoming; it is in the way; it is a mere senseless incumbrance which should never again have an existence. The occasion alone afforded to afford an excellent opportunity for judging of the wide range allowed in the choice of material and the making of ball evening costumes.

A short dress of pale pink satin, for example, was made perfectly plain brocade front, straight gathered bodice. A

white brocade with peacock lace laid flat upon the front was made as a full Mother Hubbard, gathered and fitted only at the neck; elbow sleeves, trimmed with beaded lace. A striking dress exhibited a front of puffed satin, with delicate embroidered panels and wattle train of pale pearl blossom-ribbed fluff, the rib containing minute dashes of color, invisible, but repeated in the embroidered ornamentation. A very rich black dress had a front of satin, bordered in richly shaded colors, the foliage in dull green and olives and train of moire, with alternating strips of brocade. Nearly all the dancing dresses were short, and this is so advantageous in many ways, so particularly favorable to comfort, the convenience of gentlemen, and decency, that it is hard to imagine our bright young women submitting to trains again for dancing dresses. To evening dresses, cut a not very low square, it is common now to add a tulle or fine India muslin fichu, crossed in the center in the Corley style. Round the neck a pendant is then suspended by a black velvet ribbon.

A MERCHANT'S TRIP.

Experiences of Mr. James Turner in the North West—Agricultural and Mineral Resources.

Mr. James Turner, who has been absent in the North West for some time past, returned to the city this week and brought with him a great number of specimens of soil, minerals, vegetation, etc., which are now attracting a great deal of attention at Messrs. Robert Evans & Co's establishment on the Market square. A representative of the *Times* had the pleasure of a conversation with Mr. Turner this morning concerning his trip, which he enjoyed very much, although a vexatious delay of two weeks' duration occurred on the homeward journey at Grand Rapids. But for this delay Mr. Turner would have been here in time to place the North West products on exhibition at the Central Fair. Mr. Turner says that he has travelled extensively in his time and never saw a better locality for a city than that of the head waters of the Saskatchewan. The land cannot be beaten and there is a quantity of large timber growing in the vicinity. The soil (specimens of which Mr. Turner brought) is a rich black loam in some places, and in others it is of a lighter color, but is unequalled for all kinds of vegetation, as the samples of cereals, grasses and vegetables indicate. A bunch of wild yuccas measures four feet in height, wild peas three and a half and prairie grass five feet. Mr. Turner says that frequently in travelling he could not see the horses, so luxuriously does the alfalfa grow on the prairies. Oats grown near Edmonton are exceedingly fine, and upon one stalk in Mr. Turner's possession were counted 346 grains. A small sheaf of winter wheat measures five feet four inches in height. This wheat was sown in September of last year, and did not germinate until the spring, appearing above the ground on the 1st of May. It was ready for the sickle on the 15th of August. It is particularly fine. Every five feet four inches in height is nothing unusual near Edmonton, and the spring wheat (is considering the seed planted) also wonderfully good, while the specimens of Rocky Mountain rye shown the reporter measured four feet six inches in height. It may be said that the wheat for seed (samples of which are shown) which the good people of the settlement are obliged to use is a terrible sample and that put in last season was scarcely fit for hen feed. It has been grown from the same stock for the past seventy or eighty years. The reasons for this are obvious: freight about ten cents per pound, and almost a year's time required to take it thither. In a dish are the contents of one hill of potatoes, dug up just before Mr. Turner left Edmonton. They had scarcely matured, but are very fine specimens of Early Rose. Wild hops, bearded wheat, etc., are also fine. Mr. Turner states that he has seen but those visiting this section of the Northwest would believe that minerals are so abundant. He has a boulder of iron, about the size of a coconut, which weighs over six pounds. It was out of an excavation in Mr. Turner's presence the day before he left. Iron, he says, abounds to any extent in that vicinity, having been discovered in strata two feet six inches in thickness. Coal is also abundant. The river at Edmonton is 500 feet wide, and the specimens of coal shown by Mr. Turner were taken out of the eastern bank, just in view of the hotel where he stayed. The mining was of the most primitive description, the deposit being merely scraped at the surface. It was mined two years ago, and sells for \$4 per ton. The owner of the coal purposes working

thirteen feet seam next season. At Prince Albert Mr. Turner's time was so limited that he could obtain but few specimens. The Fife wheat, French China beans, English Windsor beans, Marrowfat peas, Indian corn, etc. (samples of which are in the collection), are all grown to perfection. The Club wheat from Victoria is also a good sample. Prince Albert is now larger than what Winnipeg was when Mr. Turner first knew that city. It has about 500 population, and is very prettily situated. In the settlement there are between 4,000 and 5,000 people, all thrifty settlers.



ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East, Chicago, fast express leaves Minneapolis at 6:30 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 2 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of Pullman Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars, running through without stopping. Leaving Chicago at 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 a.m. connect through to Chicago via the C. R. L. & P. Railway.

E. ST. JOHN, G. M. A. C. R. L. & P. R. F. MILES, G. P. A. R. C. & N. S. F. BOND, G. P. A. M. & S. L. R. FRED. FRENCH, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg, Minn.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA.

SOUTHEASTWARD.
Express leaves St. Vincent at 11:15 a.m. and 11:30 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 3:30 p.m. and 3:45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with lines running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.
Express leaves St. Paul at 7:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 4:30 p.m. and 3:45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour.
Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CO.

TRAIN SERVICE.

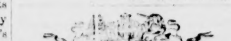
ON AND AFTER AUGUST 14TH TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

	A.M.	P.M.
Leaves Winnipeg for St. Vincent	7:30	7:35
Arrive at St. Vincent	10:10	10:25
Leave St. Vincent for Winnipeg	3:45	4:30
Arrive at Winnipeg	9:50	7:30
Daily except Mondays.		
Daily except Saturdays.		

	8:00 a.m.
Leave Winnipeg for Brandon	8:00 a.m.
Arrive at Brandon	2:30 p.m.
Leave Brandon	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Broadview	11:30 p.m.
Leave Broadview for Winnipeg	3:00 a.m.
Arrive at Brandon	11:05 a.m.
Leave Brandon	11:45 a.m.
Arrive at Winnipeg	6:45 p.m.
Daily except Sundays.	

	8:45 a.m.
Leave Winnipeg for Stonewall	8:45 a.m.
Arrive at Stonewall	9:35 a.m.
Leave Stonewall for Winnipeg	12:30 p.m.
Arrive at Winnipeg	4:50 p.m.
Daily except Sundays.	
Trains run on Winnipeg time.	

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.
W. M. HARPER,
Asst. Traffic Manager.



PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all horses branded **DL** on the hip are the property of the Dominion Land Office, and all parties are warned against having any horse of this brand in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior.

E. DEVILLE,
Chief Inspector of Government Survey.

A. L. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

Groceries

AND

Provisions

A Well Assorted Stock

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THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND

SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

The Only First-class Newspaper in the Saskatchewan District

The Best Newspaper in the N.W.T. to advertise in.

A GREAT SUCCESS!

Circulation Increasing Daily

NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE

Advertise.

Advertise.

Advertise.

Every merchant in the Territories desirous of increasing his business should advertise in *The Times*.

Every investor in the North-west should advertise in *The Times*.

Merchants in Manitoba and the older Provinces wishing to establish a business in the Territories will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in *The Times*.

Settlers in the North-west will find *The Times* a most acceptable offering to send to friends in the east, thereby saving long letters.

Subscribe.

Subscribe.

Subscribe.

JOB PRINTING.

We have duplicated the order for Stationery, which, unfortunately, was left at Cumberland, and will shortly be able to supply our numerous patrons with all kinds of Job Printing.

SPINK & MAVEETY,

PROPRIETORS

TOWN NEWS.

Business is rushing this week so is the River.

Buy a Heintzman piano, and make home agreeable and pleasant.

Advertise in the TIMES, the best advertising medium in the North West.

The lighting of the Presbyterian Church has been vastly improved by the addition of new chandeliers.

The merchants are requested to send in their advertisement changes not later than Saturday evening.

All communications and letters to be addressed to the proprietors of the PRINCE ALBERT TIMES, been established in Manitoba, with regard to river lots: viz. to give free patents to all actual bona fide settlers, or their representatives. The people of Prince Albert will be satisfied with nothing less than this.

During the long winter evenings a very pleasant recreation would be the establishment of penny readings. A suitable place such as Hurd & Baker's building, where the court was held, might be fitted up for the purpose, and there ought to be plenty capable of giving good readings and recitations.

Some fears were entertained, that the delegates, Col. Sprout and Hon. Lawrence Clarke, would not be able to get across Ratcliffe's crossing, on account of the floating ice in the river, but we are happy to learn that they succeeded in crossing last Sunday, and are now well on their way to Qu'Appelle. We wish them success in their mission.

An important matter which requires immediate attention, on the part of the government, is the dredging of the North Saskatchewan, between Prince Albert and Grand Rapids, in order to remove the sand bars and also the boulders of rock which at present obstruct the navigation of the river. We understand that an appropriation of \$20,000 has been already made for this purpose. Let it be expended at once.

Mr. T. N. Campbell has just arrived from his trip over the plains. He had to lay two days at the river as the snow had been taken out for the winter, and several other towns, with other side waiting for the river to get clear, so to freeze over. We understand that Mr. Flood intends to establish a private banking and locker office in Prince Albert.

There is abundant material in Prince Albert for the formation of an Historical Society, and we would suggest that a meeting be called at once, of all those favorable to the movement. A great deal of valuable information as regards the early history of the North West could now be collected from old settlers, who in the course of time will be passing away, and the knowledge they possess will be lost to us forever. Who will take the initiative?

LEGAL.

The following list of a few cases left over from last issue.

Loring v. Sutherland, action on agreement. Judgment for plaintiff, \$200.

Cameron v. Reynolds, replevin. Motion for judgment, \$200.

Reynolds v. Cameron, replevin. Motion for judgment, \$200.

Reynolds v. Cameron, replevin. Motion for judgment, \$200.

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JOURNALISM IN THE N.W.

Difficulties and Troubles of Starting a Newspaper.

The following account of our trials and troubles in getting our plant and press up the Saskatchewan River to Prince Albert, will be interesting to our friends in the East, and will show them that it is no joke endeavoring to establish a newspaper in these northern latitudes.

We left Winnipeg on the 24th August by rail for Colville Landing where we arrived the same day. But had to return to Winnipeg for our plant, part of which we found there, and part in Selkirk. After waiting a week for the steamer, we reached Grand Rapids without much trouble. Here we experienced considerable difficulty in getting our material shipped on the next boat. We had to tramp across the tramway, nearly 4 miles, and load the train cars ourselves. After four days delay we left for Cumberland, which was safely reached in four days more. Here our troubles commenced in real earnest. We left Cumberland the same day, and after a run of about ten hours struck on a sandbar. The Captain after a few minutes sounding and without further effort, not even putting out a spar or trying to pry the boat over, decided to return to Cumberland, where we and our plant, and all our belongings, were unceremoniously dumped on shore, to shift for ourselves as best we could. Quarters were very kindly furnished for us by Mr. Belanger the Hudson Bay Chief Factor at Cumberland, who also provided us with a York boat and five or six crew, and did everything in his power to assist us to our destination. Two days after this, we left in the York boat, (which for the benefit of our eastern friends we may state is an open boat towed along the banks of the River with ropes), after going a short distance the steersman decided that the load was too heavy, and we had to put off a part of our plant on the shore. We left again the next morning, and had to take our turn in rowing, tracking ice, along the shore over rocks, mud flats, trees, stumps and banks, in the river and out of it. Our party consisted of 4 women, 3 children, 7 white men and 5 Indians. On the second day of our voyage, to add to our miseries, one of the children was taken with the measles, and when it had been two days sick it rained in torrents all night, against which there was no shelter except an improvised shelter made of poles and only one small tent, which was already filled. We kept a large fire going during the night to keep the child warm, and as dry as possible by which means we managed to pull him through. After 12 days and 12 nights of this work on board the boat, we arrived at Port A la Corne about 50 miles from Prince Albert, where we were provided with shelter through the kindness of Mr. Goodfellow, the postman in charge of the Hudson Bay Post at that place. The next day we left for Prince Albert on foot, to procure conveyances to take our party and plant to our destination, which we accomplished after a week's delay. In five days more we reached Prince Albert, after having been put to great additional and unnecessary expense; and a terrible amount of hardship, which we most emphatically put down to the great mismanagement and inefficiency of the steamboat companies which control the trade of the Lake and River, viz., The Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company which controls the River from

Grand Rapids up, and the North West Navigation Company, over Lake Winnipeg, from Colville Landing to Grand Rapids. We are certain the entire trip could have been successfully accomplished by the boat, their being an abundance of water and we could have got over the sandbar easily enough had the Captain tried the ordinary means of doing so, as had often been done before. But the fact is the steamboat companies take your money and don't seem to care what becomes of you or your freight, at all events that has been our experience. It is a comfort to know that this state of things cannot last much longer, and as soon as the branch railways from Qu'Appelle and Portage la Prairie to Prince Albert are built these monopolies and impositions will be amongst the things of the past.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Our columns will be open to correspondence upon any subject of general or local interest provided that the communications be brief, plainly written on one side of the paper, and free from personalities of any kind, and are not couched in offensive language. We are determined that the columns of the TIMES shall be free from anything that could offend the most fastidious reader, and to this rule we intend to adhere most strictly. All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, which of course will be in confidence, otherwise they will be summarily consigned to the waste basket. We do not undertake to return rejected M.S.s.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

MINING.

Sir, In an unexplored territory like Prince Albert, at this season of the year, little can be done in mining matters, except in the way of prospecting and in the preparation of necessary appliances to be used, in the development of the indications discovered. The returns for time so spent, although apparently slow in coming in, is sure if the reconnoitering is thoroughly and intelligently made. Commercial success, in mining, is largely dependent on the skill employed, and the attending given these preliminaries. Judging from the surroundings, it is fair to predict that Prince Albert will not be unknown in the future mining annals of the North West. No positive outcrop of lignite has as yet been found here, but favorable indications are present in several localities. As soon as railway operations commence in this locality, the necessary capital to test these evidences will doubtless flow in, as the necessity for development will then be greatly augmented. In the meantime, the old settlers are sitting idly in the direction of the attainment of the three great necessities of modern civilization, viz., the telegraph, weekly mail and railway communication. Get these three prime movers to work, and all other possible developments will speedily follow.

After a couple of days thaw, stern winter has again come upon us. On Monday evening quiet a severe snow storm from the north east commenced, and continued until about eight or nine inches of snow had fallen. The sleighing is now good although a little heavy.

We see that MacArthur & Knowles and J.O. Davis & Co. have started a side walk from the east end of the bank running up street. If the property holders would continue it on past the line of stores it would greatly improve the appearance of the street, and would be a great convenience to the villagers, ladies especially, as the snow is getting deep, the thing might be done for a very small outlay, and would greatly increase the value of the property.

THE ONLY NOVELTY STORE.

We beg leave to announce to our customers and the public in general that we have just opened out at our new store, sign of

THE HORSE SHOE,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE BANK.

Where we have on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Fancy Goods ever offered in Prince Albert.

Ladies' Solid Gold Sets Jewelry.
Gold and Silver Jewellery.
Picture and Photo Albums.
Fancy Note Paper and Visiting Cards.
Jewellery Caskets and Work Boxes.
Collarettes and Charmlet Garlands
Kid Gloves and Silk Ties.
Valise Cases, Vanity Cases and
Woolen Lace.
Handkerchiefs, Ribbons and
Hosiery.

Gent's White and Regatta shirts.
Fancy Woolen Shirts.
Ties and Scarves.
Gloves and Mitts.
Underclothing.
Hats and Caps.
Sets Suits.
Sets Jewelry.
Outfittings from top to toe.
10,000 YARDS just received.

CHILDREN'S TOYS, NOVELTIES, DOLLS AND AMUSEMENTS.
WATCHES. CLOCKS.

Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Meerschaum, Briar and Tin Pipes, Best Brands of Tobaccos and Cigars, Boots and Shoes, Patent Medicines, General Dry Goods, Groceries.

Anything and everything can be had by calling at the Horse Shoe.

DAVIS & SMITH.
HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y.FARMING LANDS!
FOR SALE IN
Manitoba & North-west

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertilile Belt, and now offer for sale 500,000 acres, already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

TOWN LOTS
FOR SALE
In Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie and
Goschen, N. W. T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. PRYLES, Land Commissioner.

STEWART & WOOTTON
General Merchants,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Groceries and Provisions,
Dry Goods, Clothing,
Hardware, Furs,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Paints and Oils.

EIGHTY-THREE CARTS GENERAL GOODS !!

NOW DUE.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Robes,

Raccoon and

Buffalo Coats

TO ARRIVE.

THE ECHO HOUSE,
QU'APPELLE.

NOTICE.

Take notice that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate "The Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway," with power to build and operate a railway from some point in the Settlement of Prince Albert, in the North West Territories of Canada, and running in a northerly direction to some point on Hudson's Bay, at or near Churchill.

Dated at Prince Albert aforesaid, the First day of November, A.D. 1882.

MELAN & WATSON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

1879.

1882.

People of Prince Albert, Direct Your Attention to Facts.

BETTS & GWYNNE

Are showing the only well assorted stock in the place.

GOOD CASES

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

Groceries, Provisions and Patent Medicines

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

COMPLETE IN

Black and Colored Dress Goods,

Cambrie and Woollen Underclothing,

Baby's Robes and Knitted Goods,

Mantles, Shaws and Caps.

Gent's No. 1 Otter, Beaver and Astrican Caps

AND

BEAVER GAUNTLETS.